can advisers for the Governor-General. The only available source of supply was the War Department, and so from the Army, officers were detached to assist the Governor-General.

These men, mostly experts in Philippine affairs by virtue of years of experience, were headed by Brigadier General Frank McCoy, who was genuinely liked by all classes in the Philippines. They included as able and efficient aides Halstead Dorey, George Langhorne, and Gordon Johnston, all comrades of General Wood.

A policy of this sort could not go on indefinitely. Even if the accusation was not true, it smacked too much, at least in name, of military government. So when Henry L. Stimson was asked to succeed to the Philippine gubernatorial post, being alive to the need for cooperation, he laid down as a condition precedent to his acceptance of the office that he be provided with a corps of technical advisers. At the behest of Washington and with the conformity of the Filipino leaders, the Belo Bill was railroaded through the Philippine Legislature. This legislation allotted to the Governor-General the sum of 250,000 pesos ($125,000) annually to be expended according to his own judgment in the employment of American assistants. Excellent men, some recruited from the Philippines and others brought from the United States, including capable Army officers, have served well and faithfully the Governor-General and hence the Filipino people.

The result of all this has been that the Governor-General was advised by the Council of State, the Cabinet, and the "Belo boys." Surely, after all that counsel, the

Chief Executive could not go wrong, if only the poor man could find time to digest all the expert advice proffered.

My own acquaintance with the members of the "Polo Cabinet" of Forbes, the "Cavalry Cabinet" of Wood, and the "Belo boys" of Stimson, Davis, Roosevelt, and Murphy, impels me to state that these fine American gentlemen, while modestly keeping in the background and permitting their